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MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily  
for The Washington Herald.

### THE POINT OF VIEW.

An apple with a worm inside  
Is not to man a thing of pride.  
And yet I cannot help surmise  
To Mr. Worm 'tis Paradise.  
Whence I deduce that one can find,  
If he but have a searching mind,  
Somewhere in everything some good  
If it be rightly understood,  
And what is joy, or what is rue,  
Depends upon the point of view.  
(Copyright, 1916.)

The spinsters of Kansas are talking about  
furling a city from which men will be barred.  
Burglars will please note.

A wedding ceremony in which every word  
was pronounced in Esperanto was performed in  
Annapolis for a Washington couple. Now those  
seeking novel weddings probably will have to  
resort to a shorthand ceremony.

A negro wanted for a murder committed in  
Washington in July, 1912, declares he had so little  
fear of the police here that he returned to the  
city to ride in a troop of colored cavalry in  
President Wilson's inaugural parade. The funny  
part of the story seems to be that the police  
did not arrest the negro until last week.

Now that the Nationals have started a slide  
for the cellar of the league the fans can make  
bets on when the Deutschland will sail, when  
the militia will leave for the border and when  
Congress will adjourn. The Deutschland has  
been sailing "tomorrow" for a week, the militia  
has been leaving "next week" for a month and  
Congress has been adjourning ever since we can  
remember.

In a statement commenting on the situation at  
the end of two years' fighting, the German for-  
eign office says: "The second war year has  
brought the true aims of our opponents into  
clearer light. Russia wants Constantinople;  
France, Alsace-Lorraine, and the left bank of the  
Rhine; Italy, Austrian territory." At last Ger-  
many seems to be slowly awakening to what the  
war may cost her.

The warring nations have spent \$140,000,000-  
000 in two years of fighting. Even in this coun-  
try where we have grown accustomed to the  
word billions the sum is appalling. Minister  
Guyot, of France, has declared that "this vast  
drain on the world's finance is calculated to put  
three-fourths of the world in pawn, were it to  
continue four years longer, leaving the  
United States as the only solvent nation on  
earth." But the war will not continue four years  
longer. Only a few of our best informed military  
critics go beyond a year in predicting the length  
of time that the war will continue.

The Senate today will resume consideration  
of the District appropriation bill. Questions of  
the utmost importance to the District will be  
decided. Among them will be the prohibition  
amendment. Its fate seems assured. The amend-  
ment comes up under a ruling of the Vice Pres-  
ident that the Works amendment for the abol-  
ishment of the present form of government is in  
order. It is practically certain that when an  
appeal is taken from the chair this ruling will  
be cast aside. If the Works amendment is  
voted out of order the prohibition amendment  
will hold the same status. Thus, by a techni-  
cality, the prohibition amendment is defeated  
but behind the technicality lies the real reason  
for the defeat—the November elections.

About two years ago the streets of Wash-  
ington were filled with men seeking work. There  
were hundreds of them and they were eager  
for any work that would keep them from hunger  
and provide a bed. A large percentage of men  
who were working suffered reductions in salaries.  
Conditions grew so serious that Federal and  
District officials were forced to take steps to aid  
the unemployed. When an improvement in con-  
ditions seemed in sight the great war came and  
the situation here grew even worse. But not  
for long. With war came the war orders and  
manufacturers sent their calls for workers  
throughout the nation. And today the unem-  
ployed in Washington consist almost entirely  
of men who do not want to work. Striking  
evidence of this may be found in the words of  
Superintendent Kline, of the Gospel Mission:  
"The business of the rescue missions is practi-  
cally dead. The wages paid by munitions fac-  
tories have attracted men to get out and do  
something for themselves. The attendance at  
chapel consists principally of old men. The  
young men are not around as they used to be  
because they can get jobs so easily."

## Fair Play for the Committee.

In the course of discussion of his amendment  
to the District appropriation bill providing for  
the abolishment of the District government, Sen-  
ator Works said:  
"I have already said, Mr. President, that prac-  
tically only one side of this (the half-and-half)  
question was presented, and it was very ably  
presented, too. But the committee of its own  
motion endeavored to get in a few of the resi-  
dents within the city to find out what their  
individual views were on the subject. Some of  
them did not come at all. They were afraid to  
come. They knew what was being done by this  
committee of one hundred to maintain the half-  
and-half, and they were afraid it would be  
unpopular to appear in opposition to what was  
being maintained by that committee. Some of  
them did come, however, and the statement was  
made by some of them that they believed the  
majority of the people within the District were  
opposed to the half-and-half and thought it ought  
to be abolished."

This reflection upon the committee of one  
hundred is unjust. The committee was thor-  
oughly representative and reflected the prevailing  
opinion of the majority of the taxpayers. Its  
members made no attempt to intimidate those  
who might differ from their point of view, and  
were instigated solely by the desire to prove that  
the existing plan of taxation was equitable alike  
to the government of the United States and the  
citizens of the District of Columbia.

Would it not be nearer the facts to say that  
the public believed that its interests were well  
safeguarded by the committee of one hundred  
and was content to have its opinion voiced by a  
civic body that had a compelling interest in see-  
ing that the District got justice. That fact,  
rather than fear of opposing the committee of  
one hundred, kept to a few the number of tax-  
payers who opposed the half-and-half measure at  
the meeting of the joint select committee investi-  
gating the District's fiscal affairs.

Senator Works called for a show of hands  
of those who had read the report of the joint  
select committee and three Senators raised their  
arms to indicate they had studied the findings.  
Is it unreasonable to expect that when the Sen-  
ate, probably engrossed with weightier problems,  
could give so little attention to such an important  
report, that it is now prepared to pass upon as  
revolutionary a measure as the Works amendment  
in the short time that it will be before the Upper  
Branch of Congress?

Senator Gallinger points out that there are  
111 statutes to deal with before the existing  
law can be changed. He states that the Senate  
Committee thought it wise to retain the half-and-  
half principle for one year more, and have the  
committees of Congress try to work out a bill  
that would fairly and equitably adjust the rela-  
tions between the Federal and District govern-  
ments.

So far as the rate of taxation goes, Senator  
Smoot, who has taken the pains to gather sta-  
tistics on the point, says that Washington is  
assessed higher than any other city of equal pop-  
ulation and higher than a number of cities with  
a population double that of Washington.

On the question whether the people of the  
District want the half-and-half retained, let us  
quote from Senator Saulsbury, a member of the  
Joint Select Committee, who attended nearly  
every meeting. "I was very industrious, I think,  
as the chairman will bear me out, in these hear-  
ings. I believe the people of the District do want  
this system which has been in force for thirty-  
eight years to continue, unless some one can  
show them, by suggesting a better system, that  
something else should be done."

That statement fits the case better than the  
belief of Senator Works that the passive opposi-  
tion to the half-and-half plan was much greater  
than that which found expression at the hearings.

## France Protests Seizures of Girls.

It is doubtful if the United States can effec-  
tively comply with the request of France to in-  
tercede in behalf of the 25,000 girls and women  
who have been taken from their homes by Ger-  
man soldiers, according to the charge of the  
French government, and forced to till the fields.  
Ambassador Jusserand has received from Premier  
Briand a note which probably will be presented  
to the State Department within a few days, ask-  
ing that this government conduct an inquiry de-  
signed to ascertain the truth of the allegations  
of the French government.

It is obviously desired by the French govern-  
ment that the United States lodge a protest  
against the alleged seizures of girls, women and  
aged men for farm work, but the German govern-  
ment already has practically ignored the repre-  
sentations of the Spanish government in this  
matter and it is likely that President Wilson will  
find numerous obstacles in the path of a protest.

Among the charges made by the French gov-  
ernment are the following:

"At the end of April, 1916," says the note,  
"by order of the German military authorities,  
about 25,000 French girls from 16 to 20 and  
young women and men to the age of 55 had been  
taken from their homes at Roubaix, Turcoing and  
Lille, separated from their families and trans-  
ported to the departments of Aisne and Ardennes  
and compelled to work, principally at farming."  
"Wherever the measures were to be applied,"  
the appeal continues, "a notice was posted on the  
doors of houses. Streets were barred by soldiers  
and even, witnesses declare, by machine guns."

"Soldiers entered houses and an officer desig-  
nated the persons who were to leave. The in-  
habitants, after a respite of from twenty minutes  
to an hour, were concentrated in schools or  
churches until the time for their departure. At  
Lille the taking of the inhabitants continued for  
a week."

It is also alleged that a Frenchman who re-  
fused to obey an order to requisition supplies was  
shot and that the mayor of a town who failed  
to have certain work accomplished in a specified  
time was suspended from a tree by means of a  
rope passed under his arms and left so for about  
an hour.

These allegations bear resemblance to the  
stories of atrocities in Belgium, a phase of Ger-  
man methods of waging war that neutrals had

come to believe had been abandoned. But the  
seizure of women, and execution and torture of  
men, coming with the killing of Capt. Fryatt  
must be accepted by the neutral world as con-  
clusive evidence that Germany has determined  
to continue ignoring international law until the  
end of the struggle.

## Marriage Today and Tomorrow.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

In Europe I am constantly reminded that  
marriage as an institution is under arraignment.  
The references to it are bolder and more scorn-  
ful than those heard among the American radi-  
cals. "The war is doing one good thing in  
breaking down that hideous institution," I re-  
cently heard a bitter opponent of marriage re-  
mark, as we were hearing stories of the extra-  
ordinary laxness regarding the relation of the  
sexes in several of the belligerent countries, some  
of the stories almost too shocking to be allowed  
into print, even in these days when almost any  
subject is discussed with freedom.

As I listened to this kind of talk I was re-  
minded of an old couple among my friends at  
home and I wondered what they would think if  
they had been present. They would have been,  
I imagine, less shocked than grieved. They  
would have felt that the people who held those  
ideas had missed the knowledge of something  
very wonderful in life, the knowledge that a  
woman and a man could live together as hus-  
band and wife in a harmony and peace that  
grew richer and finer with the passing of the  
years.

Sometime ago I met a lady, still fairly  
young, who had been married four times. She  
talked of her matrimonial experience with a  
frankness not wholly free from pride and touch-  
ed with a whimsical humor. "I'm convinced  
that all men are virtually alike," she said, "and  
that being married to one is much the same as  
being married to another. No matter who it is  
that you are married to the same old problems  
come up. I sometimes think that I should have  
saved myself a whole lot of unnecessary trouble  
if I had gone on living with my first husband."

In these words there is sound philosophy  
even if there is not literal truth. The problems  
of marriage are much the same in all marriages,  
but they are easier to meet when the marriage  
is founded on a basis of genuine sympathy in  
temperament or where one of the two is con-  
siderate or wise or both. Many a man and  
woman who have failed miserably with one mate  
have been highly successful with another.

The new theories relating to marriage are  
extremely interesting even if they do not always  
carry conviction. It must be admitted that  
most of those who rebel against it as an insti-  
tution and oppose it in their action do not make  
an impressive record. Often their behavior  
seems like mere self-indulgence; sometimes it is  
whimsicality, taking away all the sacredness in  
the relation of the sexes. The fact remains,  
however, that many people marry who are unfit  
to marry, morally and spiritually unfit, who have  
not been trained to develop the kind character  
necessary to make their marrying a success.  
Blame repeatedly falls on the institution where  
the individuals only are to blame.

One theory that I have lately heard is ex-  
tremely idealistic. It has developed out of the  
concern for children which Ellen Key and other  
writers have been celebrating for the past few  
years. It prophesies that as a result of this  
concern, bound to increase with the growing  
appreciation of the dignity and worth of life,  
only the comparatively few shall be allowed to  
become parents. They shall be chosen at birth  
and the others at birth shall be sterilized and  
shall live in the human family as brother and  
sister, free from the fevers and the complications  
of sex and able to devote themselves  
wholly to other interests. It is safe to predict  
that it will be many years before this idea is  
likely to attain wide popularity. And yet it is  
directly related to these criticisms of marriage  
that may ultimately create a moral revolution in  
the world. It is an example of many extreme  
ideas that are bound to be presented during the  
next quarter of a century, which promises to be  
so wonderful a time that all of us ought to take  
special care of ourselves in order to be able to  
see what is going on.

Meanwhile, marriage goes on. There are  
many married people who aren't even aware that  
the institution is in danger. "It's a discipline  
this marriage business," says a friend, "but it's  
been worth while." Needless to say, the speaker  
is a man. "You don't hear any complaining  
around here," says another, a woman with a large  
family who has always been poor. Somehow  
her trials have not kept her from being happy.  
What is the explanation? May it not be the  
one which gives the solution of many a phenom-  
enon in life, that what is important is not what  
we expect to get out of an experience but what  
we give to it and express through its aid? Whenever  
marriage is a failure we may be sure  
that bad forces are operating. Where good  
forces are operating it is almost inevitably a  
success.

## Arbitration.

"Arbitration is the sole hope of peace," say  
the cloakmakers, when their terms are refused  
by the employers. Can we confidently offer arbi-  
tration to the belligerents of Europe when peace  
by arbitration cannot be made at home? For a  
labor war is real war, and the anarchy in Mexico  
is really an agrarian struggle wherein labor  
demands land to work and capital demands  
labor for the lands, the whole country having  
been parcelled out to grants by the conquest—  
Florida Times-Union.

## Uncle Sam Favors England.

Most German-Americans think that Mr. Wil-  
son should have prohibited the export of arms  
and ammunition. I do not agree in that. I ad-  
here, rather, to the view that Mr. Lansing has  
proved convincingly the right of ammunition ex-  
port in his note to Austria-Hungary. But I be-  
lieve that there is not a single rational German  
who does not accuse the President of feeble-  
ness against England.—Edward Goldbeck (Ameri-  
can) in Zukunft, Berlin.

## Symptoms of Civilization.

If any doubt existed in this country that our  
South American brethren have reached the high-  
est state of civilization, it is now dispelled.  
During a football game between Uruguay and  
Argentina teams, attended by thousands of spec-  
tators, a genuine Chicago riot was pulled off  
and the stadium burned. We couldn't have done  
better ourselves.—Cleveland Press.

# AFTER DINNER POLITICS

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

Author of "New News of Yesterday," Etc.

## THEY DECLINED TO CONGRATULATE.

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Within a few moments after William  
H. Seward was informed by a telegraph  
dispatch that Abraham Lincoln had been  
nominated president of the United States,  
he wrote a brief and very cordial word  
or two of congratulation and assurance  
of warm support which probably within  
an hour or two was received by Abra-  
ham Lincoln at his home in Springfield,  
Illinois.

Until then Seward had every reason to  
presume that the telegraph would bring  
him instant communication from Chi-  
cago announcing that he himself had  
been nominated for president. Neverthe-  
less, in spite of grievous disappointment  
and the instant realization that the am-  
bition for the presidency which he had  
cherished for some ten to fifteen years  
was to be denied him he calmly and  
with all sincerity wrote his message of  
congratulation to his successful rival.

When James K. Polk was nominated  
for president in 1846, to the grievous  
disappointment of many friends of Mar-  
tin Van Buren, who received in the early  
voting of the convention a majority—but  
not a two-thirds majority—of the votes,  
the defeated candidate wrote a most cor-  
dial letter to his successful rival. Van  
Buren had done so. If he did, Cleveland  
did not make public the fact.

There have been three conspicuous  
cases of refusal of defeated candidates  
to send a message of congratulation to  
their successful rivals.

One of these cases is furnished by the  
record made by Henry Clay in 1825. Prior  
to the Whig national convention of that  
year, Clay cherished perhaps his fondest  
ambition for the presidential nomination,  
because he was convinced that the Whig  
party would triumph in its election. He  
saw the nomination which General  
Zachary Taylor received. Clay had what  
he believed to be perfect evidence that  
he had been betrayed by some who had  
professed to be his loyal political sup-  
porter. His disappointment was so keen  
that he refused to send a message of  
congratulation to General Taylor, and he  
made this refusal all the more conspicu-  
ous by sending a message of congratula-  
tion to the candidate for vice president,  
Millard Fillmore.

Although Daniel Webster was so debilitated  
by the mortal disease to which he  
succumbed in the fall of 1852 that it was  
necessary for attendants to support him  
while he walked, nevertheless he cher-  
ished the ambition to be named as candi-  
date of the Whig party for president in  
1852. He was grievously disappointed when  
General Scott was named and imperi-  
ously declared that it was a nomi-  
nation not to be made. He would not  
send a message of congratulation to  
Scott.

As soon as James G. Blaine heard, in  
1876, that Governor Rutherford B. Hayes,  
of Ohio, had been nominated for presi-  
dent by the Republican convention, he  
instantly sent a kindly message to his  
successful rival. Again, in 1880, when  
General Garfield secured the nomination,  
Blaine speedily communicated kindly and  
friendly words to the victor. Then, in  
1892, after the renomination of Benjamin  
Harrison for president, Blaine ignored  
that nomination, although he had himself  
been secretary of state for a time in Har-  
rison's first administration.

## The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published  
in Washington.

Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of  
Massachusetts, keeps everlastingly at his  
preparedness propaganda. His latest  
statement is that the army appropriation  
bill is entirely inadequate and that the  
fault lies with the War Department.  
The House has been told that the army  
may have done so. If he did, Cleveland  
did not make public the fact.

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1892, after the renomination of Benjamin  
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that nomination, although he had himself  
been secretary of state for a time in Har-  
rison's first administration.

There are 1,600 vacancies for second lieutenants  
in the army and the War Department's  
office continues to be in receipt of  
applications from candidates who de-  
sire to be examined for the vacancies.

Some important changes have been  
made and will be promulgated in Gen-  
eral Order No. 28. This substitutes in  
the examination of enlisted men for com-  
mission certain oral and practical fea-  
tures for the mental examination.

It is thought desirable, under the cir-  
cumstances, to modify the conditions in  
that all possible opportunity may be af-  
forded the enlisted men of the army who  
are desirous of becoming second lieuten-  
ants. There have been about sixty of  
the enlisted men who have so far been  
recommended by commanding officers to  
take the examination. There are, in ad-  
dition, 530 candidates who will be design-  
ated by the War Department. These  
candidates will be examined at the War  
Department, and those in the National  
Guard and those in civil life.

"New naval academies" will be one of  
the subjects that the board of naval of-  
ficers, created by the naval bill to report  
on the advisability of new naval academies  
and the closing of existing establish-  
ments, will be called upon to consider.  
This clause is evidently inserted to  
satisfy demand for such institutions from  
the middle West and the Pacific Coast.  
It is a safe prediction that the board  
of naval officers will recommend against the  
establishment of a new naval academy,  
preferring to extend, if possible, the ex-  
isting condition at Annapolis.

## CONCERNING THE TURK.

Nejib Hekimian Replies to News-  
paper Editorials.

Editor The Washington Herald: An article  
recently appeared in the editorial col-  
umns of one of the local papers entitled  
"Concerning the Turk," wherein it is  
sought to parallel the treatment of the  
Armenians by the Turks with that accorded  
to the American Indians, and to laud the  
Turks on account of some recent heroic  
stories of their courage, chivalry and  
humanity in the battlefield. The com-  
parison of anything American with any-  
thing of the kind is a gross insult to the  
American people. It is a safe prediction that  
the board of naval officers will recommend  
against the establishment of a new naval  
academy, preferring to extend, if possible,  
the existing condition at Annapolis.

In what are the Turks courageous?  
Beyond their subjection of the Armenians  
wherein their numerical superiority was  
as nine to one, they are credited only  
with a single victory, that over Greeks,  
where their superiority was not  
about eight to one. No one will contend  
that bravery prompts their alliance with  
Germany in the present horrible strife.  
Of all civilized nations  
Germany is the one which, if permitted to  
dominate, would exercise toward the  
Turks the least tolerance of his religious  
bigotry, archaic political economy, and  
wild moral ethics.

It is to be hoped that the individual  
acts of bravery and humanity of some  
of the Turkish soldiers in some of the  
recent battles, as reported by the press,  
are authentic, but to refer to them as  
"verities of the chivalry" which made  
the great Saladin the equal of the  
ranks of the Knights Templar  
could present "is absurd. Saladin was  
not a Turk, though he fought for the re-  
ligion of Mahomet."

The Turk in literature is generally re-  
ferred to either as the "Terrible," or  
"Unspeakable." In fact, he is both; to  
women, children and the weak he is in-  
deed "terrible," to the strong the degree  
of his contentlessness beggars the ad-  
jective. "Unspeakable" is "unspeak-  
able."

NEJIB HEKIMIAN.

On the farm that his great-great-great-  
grandfather bought in 1740 or 1741, north  
of New York, Pa., and which has been held  
by his descendants for 175 years, Peter M.  
Hernly has settled down for life, or until  
a Hernly of the seventh generation shall  
take it.

# NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By G. O. McINTYRE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.  
New York, July 30.—Rube Goldberg, who  
sketches for a living, asking out \$100-  
000 per annum thereby, has solved the  
mystery "Who Is Irma?" Not long ago  
he drew a cartoon with the caption, "It's  
All Wrong, Irma! It's All Wrong." The  
cartoon pictured a visit of a young man  
to his fiancée, concluding with his de-  
parture at 2:30 a. m.

Well, Goldberg is to lead Irma to the  
altar at Sherry's in October. She is Miss  
Irma Seeman, real life daughter of a mil-  
lionaire grocer. He will no doubt discontinue  
his cartoon series entitled "They All Look  
Good When They're Far Away."

In the days when Goldberg used to flick  
his pen in real life as he is in in his car-  
toons, I remember one night when things  
were tense in a newspaper shop. It was  
election night. There was a great com-  
petition in the managing editor's office.  
The managing editor rushed in and found  
Goldberg overturning a table and that  
in the embrace of a printer. He had  
been to a wrestling match the night be-  
fore and wanted to show the printer a  
hand-Nelson.

The managing editor had to leave his  
desk and take Goldberg out to a restau-  
rant for a bite to eat to get rid of him.  
Success has left him absolutely unspooled.

What was, up to a few nights ago, a  
perfectly respectable and hard-working  
steam roller is now in the grip of R. E.  
Morse, the eminent morning-after special-  
ist. Crazed by the heat, it disregarded  
the chidings of its driver and smashed its  
way into a lady's room on West Thirty-  
ninth street. It leaped up to the sidewalk  
through an iron lattice and down the  
basement steps into the apartment of a  
young lady who was knitting. She not  
only dropped a stitch, but dropped the  
entire batch of knitting and loosed a  
block to tell a policeman a locomotive  
in red pants was chasing her. The "red  
pants" were the red wheels on the steam  
roller.

Hank Mann was on a Broadway sur-  
face car the other day when an east  
side peddler boarded it with a small boy.  
When the conductor came through the  
man paid a nickel as his own fare and  
then looked out the window and said:  
"Fare for the boy, please," said the  
conductor.

"He's only five," replied the man.  
"Oh, that boy is ten if he's a day. Look  
at his face."

"Ah, my friend," said the man, "you  
don't know how much suffering that boy  
has gone through."

He just came down from Vermont and  
he was re-arranged at the Waldorf.  
He retired at 9 o'clock and left a call  
for 6 o'clock the next morning. About  
noon he came down, chuck full of sleep,  
and he was just a bit peeved.  
"I left a call for 6 o'clock," he grumbled  
"and you didn't call me."  
The clerk stopped polishing his nails and  
turned to the telephone girl. "Why  
didn't you call this gentleman?"  
"I did call him several times," she said.  
The clerk conveyed the news to the  
Vermont man. "I didn't hear anybody  
knock on my door."  
"No one knocked—they rang your tele-  
phone."

"Oh was that what that was. I heard  
that pesky telephone ringing but I didn't  
think it was for me."

A "Practical Plan" with Mexico.  
Gen. Carranza has explained the  
note of the fourth instant has received  
an equally pacific reply. The Washing-  
ton government is "prepared immediately  
to exchange views as to a practical plan  
to remove finally and prevent a recurrence  
of the difficulties which have been the  
source of controversy."

We may reasonably suppose that no  
"plan" will be accepted by the Washing-  
ton government as "practical" which  
rests upon mere assurances from the  
Carranza government of amity and order  
in northern Mexico. We have had those  
assurances before and they have proved  
to be empty when they have not proved  
to be deceptively hostile. As Carranza  
simultaneously notes of our government  
new activities of Villista  
bands, it may be supposed that he himself  
no longer expects that his own promises  
or his own unaided power can figure sub-  
stantially in any "practical plan."

But whether or not there is a change of  
attitude which can be counted on does  
not matter. American troops are in  
Mexico on behalf of establishing a stable  
government there in Mexico's interest as  
well as in the interest of our own pro-  
tection of their lives and property. Car-  
ranza and he has known it all along. They  
will continue to be his allies until he  
forces them again to be otherwise. They  
cannot be withdrawn, nor can the present  
extended military patrol of the border  
be given up until Carranza has put a demon-  
strated reality into his pretended government in  
northern Mexico.

This is a "practical plan." No better  
can be possible. Carranza himself is beginning to recognize it as  
such in his present alarmist notification  
of new Villista raids. It is for the Wash-  
ington government to proceed in the same  
view.—New York World.

## CUTICURA COMFORTS SKIN TORTURED